

THE  
**MERRIMACK MAGAZINE,**  
AND  
**MONTHLY REGISTER,**  
OF POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND  
**RELIGION.**

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"Be such the lay to sons of elder time  
Whose green tombs flourish in immortal prime,

May no rude Saracens's unhallowed tread  
Disturb the ashes of the classic dead."

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**POLITICAL.**

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STATE OF PARTIES.

"The excitements and animosities which have hitherto rent us asunder, degraded our character, and impaired our ability for doing good; are yielding to a spirit of moderation and conciliation. And it is to be hoped, in future the great subject of competition, and the great prize of ambition, will be confined to a distinguished career of public spirit, unalloyed by the debasing influence of faction, which in seeking its own gratification by the elevation of a part, generally overlooks the prosperity of the whole."—Gov. Clinton's *Speech to the Legislature of New-York.*

Few undertakings are in their nature more hopeless, than any attempt to withstand or direct the current of public opinion. When it has once taken its course, it sweeps with resistless force over every barrier, and no alternative is left, but to bend before its irresistible influence. So fearful are individuals of the disastrous effects of any attempt to withstand the general impulse, that they often in opposition to their better judgment, yield to the current and increase its force; rather than risque their own popularity and prospects by any attempt to counteract the public will.

But to the honor of human nature, and in proof of the wisdom of the great author of our being, there is a restoring power. The highest tide of popularity is succeeded by a corresponding ebb; the strongest gale is accompanied or succeeded, by eddies and counter currents, which restore the general equilibrium. Such has been the tide of popularity which has enabled the republican party to bear down every obstacle which opposed their success; and borne them on its surface to the consummation of their wishes, in defiance of every unfavorable circumstance; and which has cast the federal party into the shade of obscurity; and such we have no doubt in this case will be the operation of the great equalizing principle which in the moral as well as in the natural world preserves the balance of power, and restores the aberrations of the system. It is under the impression that the time of sober reflection has already arrived, that returning justice is elevating her scale, and weighing men and measures in her impartial balance, that we venture to enter upon an examination of the question whether one of the great parties in our country has so distinguished themselves by attachment to

her institutions, respect for her laws and pursuit of her interests as to be entitled to rank as a separate order in the community, whose leaders are to be the peers of our realm; and from whose ranks are to be selected all the officers and rulers of the state and nation? And whether the other party has so undervalued the institutions, opposed the counsels, mistaken the interests, or abused the trusts of the state or nation, that they ought justly to be excluded from an equal participation in the government?

It is not under any visionary hope of restoring the federal party to office and power, or even a latent wish that they as a party may again obtain the ascendancy, that we enter on this examination; but it is from a wish that every man or body of men may be presented to the rising generation in their proper character; and men who fought the battles of the revolution—men who planned and established our glorious constitutions of government, may no longer be treated as aliens in their own land.

As an appeal is intended to the candid and impartial inquirer after truth, of all parties, the writer has no hesitation in avowing that in those times when there was a difference of opinion on important measures, he considered himself a federalist, a name once dear to the friends of the constitution, and which distinguished them from those who opposed its formation, and exerted themselves to prevent its adoption—a name which is associated with some of the brightest luminaries which ever adorned this or any other country—a name which is deeply and honorably woven, into the unchangable pages of American history.

In the use of the word federalist we would however by no means confine it to its original signification, or be so uncandid as to insinuate that all others are now opposers of that instrument, nor in using the word republican do we by any means concede that the

other party are not as republican as they are.

No situation is more painful to a feeling mind, than to be accused or even suspected of crimes which they hold in utter abhorrence; conscious innocence is no defence against those pangs which rend the heart under the horrid tortures of imputed guilt; and indeed the farther the person is removed from the very thoughts of crime, and the more exalted in the scale of virtue, the greater the sufferings of the victim.

The heart glowing with patriotism, that beats with a quicker pulse at the name of Washington, that exults in American independence, and glories in the prosperity of our rising empire, can ill brook reiterated charges of crimes, of which he never entertained the remotest idea, and designs abhorrent to his feelings, and which he uniformly disavows.

That man who has acted from principle, and who feels bound to follow the enlightened dictates of his own conscience, must stand firm through evil report and good report—whether surrounded by an adoring multitude, or suffering under the tortures of the inquisition.

The man of real principle will never abandon his friends in the hour of danger and adversity, or be found sneaking by the postern gate, into the camp of his opponents, for in that case he will feel in his own breast, that whether he has his due or not, he at least deserves the detestation of those he left, and the contempt of those he joins. It is by no means our object to urge people to adhere strictly to their party in future elections, indeed we should much more readily vote for a political opponent, whose character and opinions on our present affairs might coincide with our views, after having publicly protested against such a vote being construed as signifying that we had changed our views and now approved of all his past conduct.

We are aware that some even of our political friends will hardly justify our temerity in approaching the confines of this subject. Supposing that the oblivious hand of time will soon render nugatory the sentence of their banishment, and permit them again to participate in the councils of the nation; but we are not of the number who are willing to owe the enjoyment of our rights and privileges in the land of our birth, and under a constitution framed and adopted by federalists, to the forgetfulness and forbearance of opponents, and besides any calculation upon their forbearance must be fallacious, every circumstance which can operate against an opposing candidate will be annually circulated, as long as it can increase the chance for the exclusive enjoyment of office and power, and that is much longer than any political controversy will flow from these pages.

Whatever may be the bearing of any facts or documents which we may lay before the public, as to the origin, former views and merits of the republican party, we wish to be understood that our whole object is to prove that they have no *superior* claims to wisdom, integrity or patriotism beyond their fellow citizens of the other party, and to vindicate the claims of federalists to that *equality* which is guaranteed to all by our constitution.

We wish every person in this country especially those who are just coming upon the stage of action to study the history of the parties, so far as to be able to satisfy themselves upon the following questions:

1. Did the federalists as a party, form the constitution of the United States, and procure its adoption in the conventions of the several states, in most instances against violent opposition? and is the party which now are the majority of the nation, the party that made that opposition?

2. Did not Washington belong to the federal party, as much as such a man, who felt and acted for the good

of the whole, could be said to belong to any party; that is, did he not uniformly support those views which at that day distinguished the federal party in opposition to those which were held by the democratic party, and with Adams and Hamilton, and Pickering and Ames, in opposition to the views of Messrs. Jefferson, Gallatin, Giles, &c.

3. Did not the democratic party make as violent opposition to Jay's treaty, the duty on domestic distilled spirits, the proclamation of neutrality, and other measures which had the sanction of Washington, as well as to the whole of Adams' administration, as the federalists made to the embargo, non intercourse, &c. although the latter were incomparably more distressing in their operation.

4. Were not the pretensions and demands of the French government in 1798, as derogatory to the honor and as threatening to the safety of the U. States, as the demands and pretensions of the British in 1812? and did not the democratic party do as much to encourage and assist the enemy at that time as the federal party did in the last war?

5. Is it for the good of the nation to inflict such exemplary vengeance on those individuals or parties, that conscientiously oppose those measures of government which they believe to be unwise or corrupt, that none shall hereafter dare question the wisdom of any measures of the majority, or express a doubt of the infallibility of the powers that be?

We have not the vanity to promise a full decision of all these questions, but we intend in our future numbers to lay before our readers some facts and observations calculated to throw light on many of them.

We regret our want of room to pursue the subject, and cannot persuade ourselves to dismiss it until the next month, without presenting a few historical scraps that have fallen in our

way, and go to show that whether federalists have degenerated or not, they have at least no reason to be ashamed of their name or ancestry.

A very able pamphlet written in 1804, over the signature of Impartialis, and well understood at the time to be from the pen of William Plummer, late governor of New Hampshire, thus describes the origin of the two great parties:—

"President Washington, the officers under him, members of congress, and those who approved of the constitution were called federalists, those who opposed the constitution and the administration of the government were called anti-federalists, and afterwards from their attachment to the violent revolutionists in France, they were many of them called Jacobins, and the more moderate of them Democrats; but the same party have now assumed to themselves the specious name of Republicans." (See page 4.)

We have before us a splendid account of the celebration at New York, on account of the adoption of the constitution in August 1788.

Among other devices is a frigate of thirty guns, 27 feet keel, and 10 feet beam, manned by thirty seamen, and drawn in the procession, and which they called the Federal ship Hamilton, while the people of every craft followed with flags and appropriate inscriptions. On the ship joiner's flag was written—

Our merchants may venture to ship without fear,  
For pilots of skill, shall the Hamilton steer,  
This *federal* ship will our commerce revive,  
And merchants, and ship wrights, and joiners  
shall thrive.  
On the the ocean of time she's about to set sail,  
Fair freedom her compass and concord the gale.

#### Musical Instrument Maker's Motto.

Divine Apollo strikes his Lyre,  
Our breasts he fills with the true *federal* fire.

#### Drum Maker's Motto.

Our enemies may overcome  
Should we neglect the *federal* drum.

#### Sail Maker's.

Let steadiness our steps pursue,  
May Justice be our guide,  
The *federal* plan we keep in view,  
We fall if we divide. &c. &c. &c.

A letter from Philadelphia after an animated account of the celebration there upon the same occasion concludes thus:

I wish further that a monument could be erected upon Union Green with this inscription—

In honor of  
American Beer and Cider,  
It is hereby recorded  
For the information of Strangers and  
Posterity,  
that 13,000 people assembled on  
this green on the  
4th of July 1788, to celebrate the  
establishment of the  
Constitution of the United States.  
And that they separated at an early hour  
without intoxication or a  
single quarrel.

They drank nothing but beer and cider.

Learn reader  
To prize these invaluable *federal* liquors  
and to consider them as the  
companion of those virtues which  
can alone render our country  
Free and respectable.

Learn likewise  
To despise spirituous liquors  
As anti-federal,  
And to consider them as the companions  
of all those vices which are calculated to dishonor and enslave  
our country.

On the other hand we would just remind those who are fond of holding up the Hartford Convention and entailing it as a stigma on every name that is brought forward by the federal party of the light in which they were viewed in 1795.

The following is from the "Invention of Letters" a poem which will be read while the English language endures, and which was delivered at Cambridge under the sanction of the officers of that University, and applied to the democratic party.

Heavy that fiend that haunts the great and good  
 Not Cato shun'd nor Hercules withstood,  
 On fame's fair field where ere a covert lies,  
 The rustling serpent to the thicket flies,  
 The foe of glory, merit is her prey,  
 The dunce she leaves to plod his drowsy way.  
 Each hero's seat her lawless steps invade  
 From George's bank to Vernon's laurel shade,  
 E'en to thy brow immortal freedom's sire  
 Her pagan hands in sacrilege aspire.

18TH CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.  
*List of the members of the Senate and  
 House of Representatives.*

## SENATE.

<i>Maine.</i>	<i>North Carolina.</i>
John Chandler,	Nathaniel Macon,
John Holmes.	John Branch.
<i>New Hampshire.</i>	<i>South Carolina.</i>
Samuel Bell,	John Gaillard,
John F. Parrott.	Robert Y. Hayne.
<i>Massachusetts.</i>	<i>Georgia.</i>
James Lloyd,	John Elliott,
Elijah H. Mills.	Thomas W. Cobb.
<i>Connecticut.</i>	<i>Kentucky.</i>
Henry W. Edwards,	R. M. Johnson,
James Lanman.	Isham Talbot.
<i>Rhode Island.</i>	<i>Tennessee.</i>
James D'Wolf,	Andrew Jackson,
N. R. Knight.	John Henry Eaton.
<i>Vermont.</i>	<i>Ohio.</i>
Wm. A. Palmer,	Benjamin Ruggles,
Horatio Seymour.	Ethan A. Brown.
<i>New York.</i>	<i>Louisiana.</i>
Rufus King.	Josiah S. Johnson,
Martin Van Buren.	J. Boulogny.
<i>New Jersey.</i>	<i>Indiana.</i>
Mahlon Dickerson,	James Noble.
James M'Ilvaine.	Walter Taylor.
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>	<i>Mississippi.</i>
Walter Lowrie,	Thos. H. Williams,
William Findlay.	David Holmes.
<i>Delaware.</i>	<i>Illinois.</i>
N. Van Dyke,	Jesse B. Thomas,
Thomas Clayton.	Mr. M'Lane.
<i>Maryland.</i>	<i>Alabama.</i>
Edward Lloyd,	William R. King,
Samuel Smith.	William Kelly.
<i>Virginia.</i>	<i>Missouri.</i>
James Barbour,	David Barton,
L. W. Tazewell.	Thomas H. Benton.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Maine—7.*

William Burleigh, Enoch Lincoln,  
 Joshua Cushman, Steph. Longfellow,  
 Ebenezer Herrick, Jeremiah O'Brien.  
 David Kidder,

*New Hampshire—6.*

Ichabod Bartlett, Aaron Matson,  
 Matthew Harvey, Wm. Plumer, Jr.  
 Arthur Livermore, Thos. Whipple, Jr.

*Massachusetts—13.*

Samuel C. Allen, Samuel Lathrop,  
 John Bailey, John Locke,  
 Francis Baylies, Jeremiah Nelson,  
 B.W. Crowninshield, John Reed,  
 H. W. Dwight, Jonas Sibley,  
 Timothy Fuller, Daniel Webster.  
 Aaron Hobart,

*Rhode Island—2.*

Job Durfee, Samuel Eddy.

*Connecticut—6.*

Noyes Barber, Ebenezer Stoddard,  
 Samuel A. Foot, Gideon Tomlinson,  
 Ansel Sterling, Samuel Whitman.

*Vermont—5.*

Wm. C. Bradley, Rollin C. Mallary.  
 Daniel A. A. Buck, *One vacancy.*  
 Samuel C. Crafts,

*New York—34.*

Parmenio Adams, Dudley Marvin,  
 John W. Cady, H. C. Martindale,  
 C. C. Cambreleng, John J. Morgan,  
 Lot Clark, John Richards,  
 Ela Collins, Robert R. Rose,  
 Hector Craig, Peter Sharpe,  
 Rowland Day, Henry R. Storrs,  
 Justin Dwinell, James Strong,  
 Lewis Eaton, John W. Taylor,  
 Charles A. Foote, Egbert Ten Eyck,  
 Joel Frost, Albert H. Tracy,  
 Moses Hayden, Jacob Tyson,  
 John Herkimer, Wm. Van Wyck,  
 J. L. Hogeboom, S. Van Rensselaer,  
 Lemuel Jenkins, Isaac Williams,  
 Samuel Lawrence, Silas Wood,  
 Elisha Litchfield, Wm. Woods.

*New Jersey—6.*

George Cassedy, George Holcombe,  
 Lewis Condict, James Matlack,  
 Daniel Garrison, Samuel Swan.

*Pennsylvania—26.*

James Allison, Samuel M'Kean,  
 Samuel Breck, Philip S. Markley,  
 John Brown, Daniel H. Miller,  
 James Buchanan, James S. Mitchell,  
 Samuel Edwards, Thomas Patterson,  
 William Cox Ellis, George Plumer,  
 Patrick Farrelly, Andrew Stuart,  
 John Findlay, Alex. Thompson,  
 Walter Forward, Daniel Udree,  
 Robert Harris, Isaac Wayne.  
 Joseph Hemphill, James Wilson,  
 Sam'l D. Ingham, Henry Wilson,  
 George Kreamer, George Wolfe.

*Delaware—1.*

Louis M'Lane.

*Maryland—9.*

Wm. Haywood, Jr. George E. Mitchell,  
 Joseph Kent, Raphael Neale,  
 John Lee, John S. Spence,  
 Peter Little, Henry R. Warfield.  
 Isaac M'Kim,

*Virginia—22.*

Mark Alexander, Thomas Newton,  
 William S. Archer, John Randolph.  
 Philip P. Barbour, William C. Rives,  
 John S. Barbour, Arthur Smith,  
 Burwell Bassett, William Smith,  
 John Floyd, Alexander Smyth,  
 Robert S. Garnett, Andrew Stevenson,  
 Joseph Johnson, James Stephenson,  
 Jabez Leftwich, John Taliaferro,  
 William M'Coy, George Tucker,  
 Charles F. Mercer, Jared Williams.

*North Carolina—13.*

Henry Conner, Willis P. Mangum,  
 John Culpepper, G. Outlaw,  
 W. N. Edwards, R. M. Saunders,  
 Alfred M. Gatlin, R. D. Spraight,  
 Thomas H. Hall, Robert B. Vance,  
 Charles Hooks, Lewis Williams.  
 John Long,

*South Carolina—9.*

Robert Campbell, George M'Duffee,  
 John Carter, Joel R. Poinsett,  
 Joseph Gist, Starling Tucker  
 Andrew B. Govan, John Wilson.  
 James Hamilton, Jr.

*Georgia—7.*

Joel Abbott, Edward F. Tattnell,  
 George Cary, Wiley Thompson.  
 Alfred Cuthbert, *One vacancy.*  
 John Forsyth,

*Kentucky—12.*

H. Clay, *Speaker*, Thomas P. Moore,  
 Richard Buckner, Philip Thompson,  
 Robert P. Henry, David Trimble,  
 Francis Johnson, Robert Letcher  
 John T. Johnson, David White,  
 Thomas Metcalfe, Charles Wickliffe.

*Tennessee—9.*

A. R. Alexander, Jacob C. Isaacks,  
 Robert Allen, James B. Reynolds,  
 John Blair, James T. Sandford,  
 John Cocke, James Standefer.  
 Samuel Houston,

*Ohio—14.*

Mordecai Bartley, Thomas R. Ross,  
 Philemon Beecher, John Sloane,  
 John W. Campbell, Joseph Vance,  
 James W. Gazley, Samuel T. Vinton,  
 Duncan M'Arthur, Elisha Whittlesey,  
 William M'Lean, William Wilson,  
 John Patterson, John C. Wright.

*Louisiana—3.*

William L. Brent, Edward Livingston.  
 H. H. Gurley,

*Mississippi—1.*

Christopher Rankin.

*Indiana—3.*

Jonathan Jennings. *One vacancy.*  
 John Test,

*Illinois—1.*

Daniel P. Cook.

*Alabama—3.*

John M'Kee, G. W. Owes.  
 Gabriel P. Moore,

*Missouri—1.*

John Scott.

## DELEGATES.

*Michigan Territory—1.*

Gabriel Richard.

*Arkansas Territory—1.*

Henry W. Conway.

*Florida Territory—1.*

Richard K. Call.

## COMMUNICATION.

In the making of roads one great object should be to render it passable for wheel carriages, but this is not all which the public convenience demands, some regard seems to be due to those who in winter travel in sleighs, and to

those who most generally travel on foot. Yet it is a well known fact, that with a few exceptions, no regard is had to either of the latter objects, in the public improvements which are made on our roads. Indeed the first object referred to is often effected to the serious inconvenience of the others.—Why is this so? a public road it would seem should be so constructed as to answer the public wants, or subserve the greatest convenience of all. Is there any thing in our laws that prevents the surveyors of the highways from directing a part of the labor done on the roads, to be expended in meeting the wants of all, in a just proportion? So that whether in winter or summer, whether the individual ride or walk, he may enjoy some of the advantage of the labour he is yearly required to spend on the roads. CIVIS.

We perfectly accord with the object of the above remarks, but wish that he or some other writer, would make some inquiry into the propriety of laying out roads in the manner practised of late, where instead of handsome curves and parallel lines, we are presented with a succession of curve lines on one side, and accute angles and straight lines on the other, in violation of every principle of economy, utility and taste. What use there can be in having roads like a succession of crescents or half moons turning corner to corner, three rods wide at the angles, and five or six rods in the middle of the curve, we cannot imagine. If our surveyors have not the art of laying out curve lines where they are necessary, at least let us have more obtuse angles, and let the owners of land opposite be permitted to move their fences on to parallel lines. The road from Haverhill to Salem is the best specimen of the fault complained of that we have seen in this vicinity.

In Egypt nineteen thousand persons have died of the plague between the 1st of March and the 13th of June 1824.

## ECONOMY.

The gelatine of bones is prepared at Paris by submitting them for some hours to ebullition, (boiling) to remove the fat, after which they are treated with diluted muriatic acid, which dissolves the phosphates and carbonates of lime, and leaves the pure gelatine, preserving in a flexible state the forms and almost the sizes of the bones which have been operated upon.

This bone gelly may be used for soup, after being washed in cold water. It forms an excellent adhesive size or glue for fine work and ornamental purposes. *Christain Observer.*

## NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Dr. Gregory has made some experiments on the velocity of sound, the chief result of which are:—That sound moves uniformly—that the difference in its intensity makes no difference in its velocity, nor consequently does a difference in the instrument from which the sound is emitted. That wind greatly affects sound in point of intensity, and that it affects it also in point of velocity. That when the direction of the wind concurs with that of the sound, the sum of their separate velocities gives the apparent velocity of the sound, that when the direction of the wind opposes that of the sound the difference of the separate velocities must be taken. That in the case of echoes, the reflected sound has the same velocity as the direct sound, and therefore that distances may be measured by means of echoes: and lastly, that an augmentation of temperature occasions an augmentation of the velocity of sound and *vice versa*.

## PARENTAL AFFECTION.

The love of offspring, which, tho' not universal, is perhaps the strongest and most active principle in human nature. It overcomes the sense of pain, and sometimes even the principles of self preservation.

A remarkable and melancholy example of the strength of parental affection, was lately exhibited, and for the honor of our species deserves to be recorded.

The Halsewell East Indiaman, Capt. Richard Pierce, was wrecked on the coast of Dorsetshire. Besides several other ladies, Capt. Pierce had two of his own daughters on board. When the ship was in the extremity of danger, some of the company by swimming and other feats of activity, got upon a rock. In this dreadful situation, Capt. Pierce, asked Mr. Rodgers, his third mate if any plan could be devised for saving the ladies. He replied, it is impossible, but you may save yourself. Upon which the captain addressing himself to his daughters, and enfolding them in his arms said, then my dear children we shall not part, we shall perish together. Mr. Rodgers quitted the ship, and reached the rock: A universal shriek of despair was heard, in which the voices of female distress and horror was lamentably distinguished. In a few moments all was hushed; the ship with every person on board had then gone to the bottom. *Smelley's Philosophy of Natural History.*

#### POISON.

It has been generally believed that pounded glass was a violent poison.

An attempt by a negro woman to poison a family in the Island of Jamaica, entirely failed, although it was taken in considerable quantities before it was discovered.

Several experiments on other animals, go to prove that it is much less dangerous than has been generally supposed.

*Journal of Foreign Medical Science.*

A child was lately killed in England by having sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) poured down its throat, supposed to be done by its father; it died in a few hours in great agony, and a large quantity of acid was found in its stomach. *Ibid.*

#### SUMMARY.

The author of a grammar of the Turkish language represents their civilization and literature as by no means in so low a state as generally supposed. He says the descendants of Othman possess a language which is inferior to no ancient or modern tongue, in softness, flexibility and harmony.

Cholerae Morbus has been prevalent in Madras.

The small pox has lately made its appearance in Fayetteville, N. C. and at Mendon and Douglas, Mass.; in the latter place, two have died.

A young lady in Paris was deeply in love with a young man who returned her affections, was obliged by his parent to marry another. Soon after which, she died and was buried. Her former lover obtained the consent of the sexton to see the corpse, and succeeded in restoring her to life. They have been obliged to retire to England to avoid the claims of her first husband.

A work has lately been published by Dr. Hibbert, entitled "Philosophy of Apparitions," and accounts for such appearances by supposing bodily disorder, imperfect sleep, dreams, somnambulism, &c.

Late accounts from Greece state that they have lately been victorious in every engagement both by sea and land. They now command the Danubius. 550 Greeks fought 8000 Turks at Thermopylae, from 8 o'clock in the morning till 6 at night, and left only 20 men, while they left 7000 Turks dead on the field of battle.

Massachusetts has 160 Manufacturing establishments, with capitals from 20,000 to 650,000 dollars. The whole capital belonging to incorporated companies, is \$21,465,000.

A Duodecimo volume of 264 pages entitled the *Agricultural Reader* has lately been published at Boston by Daniel Adams M. D.

Letters from Rome announce that in the month of April last, an earthquake destroyed half the city of Shiras. Razron, a city near Shiras was swallowed up with nearly all its inhabitants.

Mr. Fauntleroy was executed on the 30th of November, agreeable to his sentence. It is said that 16000 pounds would be necessary to pay the interest on the sums lost by his forgeries.

A proposition is before our Legislature, for so altering the poor laws, that all paupers shall belong to the state, instead of being maintained by particular towns, and dividing the state into districts for the purpose of making provisions for their support.

It has likewise been proposed that county roads shall be made by taxes on the whole county, instead of imposing the whole burden on the towns through which they pass—an alteration highly desirable.

### RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

*Destitute Churches.*—From the minutes of the Convention of Vermont, it appears that there are 96 destitute churches, of Congregationalists and Presbyterians in that state.

At Kingsville, in the Connecticut Reserve there has been an extensive revival of religion since August last. From 90 to 100 entertain hopes of salvation. The subjects are of all ages, from 10 to 60.

A letter from Sacket's Harbour says, "you will rejoice to hear that seven from the barracks have made a profession of religion."

Accounts from Salem, Ohio, say, God is truly in this place—the people without distinction of sect, cry 'Lord save us, or we perish.' Between four and five hundred souls have been born into the Kingdom of God, within the last four months.

The Seaman meeting at Central Wharf, Boston, is attended with becoming attention on the part of the hearers.

The Mission House at West Boston, has been frequented by congregations somewhat large—Rev. Mr. Jenks is the pastor. The Lord's supper has been administered monthly, and a prayer meeting previous to each celebration.

The receipts of the American Bible Society, during the month of Dec. last, amounted to \$3590; they issued in the same period, Bibles, 2813; Testaments, 2905; valued at \$3194.

In Batavia, N. Y. also, in Stafford, Clarkson, Scottsville and Geneva, there is uncommon attention to religion.

Rev. Charles White was ordained as colleague pastor with Dr. Burton, over the first church in Thetford, Vermont, on the 5th of January. The elder pastor gave the charge, in which he observed that he had been pastor of the church 46 years, in which time it had increased from 11 members to 320.

A revival of religion has commenced in Hamilton college, and extended its influence to the village of Clinton. More than 50 in the college, and 16 in Mrs. Royce's Female Academy were seriously attentive to religion.

A correspondent of the Utica Recorder states, "a revival of religion has recently commenced in Martinsburg, Va. About 20 have hopes of a change of heart, and many are enquiring what they shall do to be saved."

# MASSACHUSETTS. Towns and Population.

SUFFOLK.			Sou. Hadley 1,047	Goshen 632
Boston 43,298	Chelsea 642		Greenwich 778	Middlefield 755
ESSEX.			Amherst 1,917	Plainfield 736
Salem 12,731	Topsfield 866		Belchertown 2,426	Easthampton 712
Ipswich 2,553	Amesbury 1,956		Ware 1,154	Enfield 873
Newbury 3,671	Beverly 4,283		Chesterfield 1,447	Prescott —
Lynn 4,515	Bradford 1,600		Granby 1,066	
Gloucester 6,384	Boxford 906		PLYMOUTH.	
Rowley 1,825	Methuen 1,371		Plymouth 4,384	Abington 1,920
Salisbury 2,006	Middleton 596		Hingham 2,855	Kingston 1,313
Wenham 572	Danvers 3,646		Scituate 3,505	Hanover 1,211
Manchester 1,201	Newburyp't 6,852		Duxbury 2,403	Halifax 749
Haverhill 3,070	Lynnfield 596		Marshfield 1,532	Wareham 952
Andover 3,889	Hamilton 802		Hull 172	Carver 839
Marblehead 5,630	W. Newbury 1,279		Bridgwater 5,670	Hanson 917
Essex 1,107	Saugus —		Middleboro' 4,687	North Bridgwater
MIDDLESEX.			Rochester 3,034	West Bridgwater
Charlestown 6,591	Hopkinton 1,655		Plympton 930	East Bridgwater
Watertown 1,518	Holliston 1,042		Pembroke 1,297	
Medford 1,474	Stoneham 615		BRISTOL.	
Cambridge 3,295	Westford 1,409		Taunton 4,520	Raynham 1,071
Concord 1,788	Bedford 648		Rehoboth 2,740	Berkley 1,060
Sudbury 1,417	Wilmington 786		Dartmouth 2,636	Mansfield 1,222
Woburn 1,519	Townsend 1,482		Swanzy 1,933	N. Bedford 3,947
Reading 2,797	Tewksbury 1,008		Freetown 1,863	Westport 2,638
Malden 1,731	Acton 1,047		Attleboro' 3,055	Somerset 1,116
Chelmsford 1,535	Waltham 1,677		Norton 1,600	Troy 1,594
Billerica 1,380	Shirley 922		Dighton 653	Fairhaven 2,733
Groton 1,897	Pepperill 1,439		Easton 1,803	Seekonk 2,775
Marlboro' 1,952	Lincoln 706		Wellington 954	
Dunstable 584	Ashby 1,188		BARNSTABLE.	
Sherburne 811	East Sudbury 962		Barnstable 3,824	Chatham 1,630
Stow and Natick 849			Sandwich 2,884	Provincet'n 1,252
Boxborough 1,495	Tyngsboro' 808		Yarmouth 2,232	Welfleet 1,472
Newton 1,850	Burlington 508		Eastham 766	Dennis 1,997
Framingham 2,037	Carlisle 681		Falmouth 2,370	Orleans 1,348
Dracut 1,407	Brighton 702		Harwich 1,980	Brewster 1,285
Weston 1,041	W. Camb'ge 1,064		Truro 1,241	Marshpee 150
Lexington 1,200	South Reading —		DUKES' COUNTY.	
Littleton 955			Edgarton 1,374	Chilmark 695
HAMPSHIRE.			Tisbury 1,223	
Northampton 2,854	Worthington 1,276		NANTUCKET 7,266	
Hadley 1,461	Williamsb'g 1,087		WORCESTER.	
Hatfield 823	Norwich 849		Worcester 2,962	Charlton 2,134
Pelham 1,278	Cummington 1,060		Lancaster 1,862	Templeton 1,331
Southampton 1,160	Westhampton 896		Mendon 2,254	Athol 1,211

Oxford	1,562	Oakham	986	Wrentham	2,801	Dover	548
Leicester	1,252	Fitchburg	1,736	Brooklyn	900	Quincy	1,623
Rutland	1,262	Winchendon	1,263	Needham	1,227	Randolph	1,546
Sutton	2,056	Paxton	613	Medway	1,523	Canton	1,268
Westboro'	1,326	Royalston	1,424				
Brookfield	2,292	Ashburnham	1,230				
Uxbridge	1,551	Northboro'	1,018				
Southboro'	1,030	Hubbardston	1,367				
Shrewsbury	1,458	Westminster	1,634				
Lunenburg	1,209	Princeton	1,261				
Dudley	1,615	Northbridge	905				
Harvard,	1,597	Barre	2,077				
Grafton	1,154	Ward	608				
Upton	1,088	Milford	1,160				
Hardwich	1,836	Sterling	1,710				
Bolton	1,229	Berlin	625				
Sturbridge	1,633	Gardner	911				
Holden	1,402	Boylston	902				
Leominster	1,790	Phillipston	916				
Western	1,112	Dana	664				
Douglass	1,375	W. Boylston	886				
N. Braintree	888	N Brookfield	1,095				
Spencer	1,548	Milbury	926				
Petersham	1,626	Southbridge	1,066				

## BERKSHIRE.

Sheffield	2,476	Alford	570
Stockbridge	1,377	Otis	981
N. Marlboro'	1,668	W St'ckbridge	1034
Egremont	865	Hancock	1,165
Pittsfield	2,768	Washington	750
G Barrington	1,908	Lee	1,384
Sandisfield	1,646	Adams	1836
Southfield		M. Washington	467
Tyringham	1,443	Dalton	817
Lanesboro'	1,319	Cheshire	1,202
New Ashford	358	Savoy	852
Williamstown	2,010	Clarksburg	274
Becket	984	Hinsdale	822
Richmond	923	Florida	431
Lenox	1,315	Gore	92
Windsor	1,085	Zoar	150
Peru	748	Monroe	

## NORFOLK.

Dorchester	3,684	Bellingham	1,034
Roxbury.	4,135	Walpole	1,366
Weymouth	2,407	Stoughton	1,313
Dedham	2,492	Sharon	1,010
Braintree	1,466	Cohasset	1,099
Medfield	1,440	Franklin	1,630
Milton	1,502	Foxboro'	1,004

Wrentham	2,801	Dover	548
Brooklyn	900	Quincy	1,623
Needham	1,227	Randolph	1,546
Medway	1,523	Canton	1,268

## FRANKLIN.

Deerfield	1,868	Shelburne	1,022
Northfield	1,584	Whately	1,076
Sunderland	597	Leverett	857
Greenfield	1,361	Leyden	674
N. Salem	2,146	Buckland	1,037
Montague	1,074	Wendell	958
Colrairie	1,961	Orange	829
Shutesbury	1,026	Rowe	851
Bernardstown	912	Heath	1,122
Warwick	1,256	Hawley	1,089
Ashfield	1,748	Gill	800
Charlemont	1,081	Ervin's Grant	331
Conway	1,705		

## HAMPDEN.

Springfield	3,914	Chester	1,526
Westfield	2,668	Southwick	1,255
Brimfield	1,612	W Springfield	3,246
Blandford	1,515	Ludlow	1,246
Palmer	1,197	Montgomery	604
Granville	1,643	Longmeadow	1171
Monson	2,126	Russel	491
S. Brimfield	683	Holland	453
Wilbraham	1,979	Tolland	692

## GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

Maine	Albion K. Paris.
New Hampshire	David L. Morrill.
Massachusetts	William Eustis.
Rhode Island	Thomas Fenner.
Connecticut	Oliver Wolcott.
Vermont	Cornelius P. Van Ness.
New York	De Witt Clinton.
New Jersey	Isaac H. Williams.
Pennsylvania	John A. Shulze.
Delaware	Samuel Paynter.
Maryland	Samuel Stephens.
Virginia	James Pleasants.
North Carolina	Hutchins G. Burton.
South Carolina	Richard J. Manning.
Georgia	George M. Troup.
Kentucky	Joseph Desha.
Tennessee	William Carroll.
Ohio	Jeremiah Morrow.
Louisiana	Henry Johnson.

Mississippi	Walter Leake.
Indiana	William Hendricks.
Illinois	Edward Coles.
Alabama	Israel Perkins.
Missouri	Frederick Bates.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We have seldom met with a case of so palpable and deliberate falsehood as has lately been exhibited among some of the Legislators of New Hampshire : and as the case now stands, we are bound to think the proof bears extremely hard, upon the veracity of Mr. senator Eastman. On the question of concurring with the House in the choice of Mr. Mason to the Senate of the United States, we must suppose he voted *not to concur*, as this accords with the state of the votes, as declared by the President, and confirmed by Mr. Webster. That he declared and certified in writing that he voted *to concur*, we must believe, because that Mr. Doe declares that he saw him write a certificate to that effect, which he gave to him and which he held for some time : and gave it back at Mr. Eastman's request, which certificate, was likewise seen by Mr. Haven, Mr. Thom and others, while Mr. Eastman absolutely denies ever having given such certificate or ever having said that he voted for Mr. Mason. Mr. Eastman's first denial was that any "such paper exists," this was readily explained as he had obtained and destroyed it. This denial as it was intended to make people believe that it never had existed appeared to be an equivocation far below the dignity of an honorable Senator, but Mr. Eastman denies any design to equivocate and denies ever having written, signed or read any thing of the kind in such positive terms, that we cannot discover a loophole for retreat, and he or they must fall.

## KENTUCKY.

Much sympathy has been expressed for Gov. Desha of Kentucky on account of the situation of his son now

confined for trial, for the murder of a Mr. Baker : and the public mind seemed prepared for a modern display of the inflexibility of Junius Brutus, who persevered in the impartial execution of justice upon his own son. But the Governor appears to be no Roman in this respect, as he has been actively engaged in procuring the passage of an act for the removal of the trial to a county, in which the judge being his particular friend, might be in a situation to save the odium of having a sentence ever pronounced against him, although the father might have power to prevent the execution.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Amherst College.* This case is again under discussion before the Legislature. We had reason to hope that the report of a Committee who had investigated its concerns upon the spot would have been decisive. It would seem impossible for any man in his senses to doubt its ultimately obtaining a charter. Such illiberality would disgrace the State—and if the present Court do not grant it, the people will send others that will.

## DISASTROUS FLOOD.

A most distressing and melancholy event has occurred at St. Petersburg, occasioned by the overflowing of the Neva, in a hurricane. The bodies of *seven thousand* persons have been found in the houses, and *eight thousand* persons are still missing. Nearly all the provisions of the capital have been destroyed, and, as the winter is at hand, it is to be feared that the population remaining will suffer the horrors of famine. The same hurricane has gone over the northern coast of Jutland, passed Gottenburg and Stockholm, sweeping every thing in its course. The whole regiment of imperial carabinier guards, men and horses, have perished. A vessel of 100 guns has completely disappeared ; and all the imperial vessels in the har-

bour of Cronstadt are lost. Burying grounds have been washed away, and the dead bodies were floating through the streets. Whole stores of coffee and sugar have been destroyed: those articles have risen 50 per cent. Five leagues round the city of St. Petersburg have all been destroyed. Within a few years it is a remarkable fact, that Russia has seen both her capitals destroyed, one by fire, the other by water.

At Stockholm vessels were torn from their moorings, and driven against each other, the roofs of houses were carried away, and the roads were so completely blocked up with trees torn up by the roots, that travellers were under the necessity of cutting their way through with hatchets. Twenty-five vessels near the bridge of Munkbron, upon lake Maaler, were carried away with the bridge and much damaged.

The storm commenced on the 18th, in the evening, wind west, and continued so until the morning of the 19th; the Neva, then raised nearly level with the streets of St. Petersburg; the people who lived on the lower floor run up stairs for safety. The water came up to the top of the lamps, and the great bridge was carried away at once; all the bridges are destroyed, or very much injured. At half past three in the afternoon, the water began to fall, and at 9 o'clock in the evening the streets were clear. All the cellars are filled, and goods destroyed, even those in the Exchange.

The gale began upon the shores of England and Ireland, and after having wrought into fury the Northern Sea, and caused numerous shipwrecks upon the northern coast of Jutland, passed Gottenburg and Stockholm, continually rising more and more from southwest to northeast. In traversing Sweden, it swept away whole forests, but it was naturally in the Gulf of Finland that its ravages would be most severely felt, its violence having kept up to that

spot. In an instant it drove the waters of the Baltic into the Gulf of Finland, which, being terminated by a point towards the east, must have experienced, particularly toward that extremity, a sudden and immense elevation of its waters. This line, which appears to form a double curve, determined by some lofty lands, presents upon the map a development of from 370 to 400 leagues, over which the hurricane travelled in a few minutes, and perhaps even in one minute; for we have not yet precise information upon the exact moment when this phenomenon burst upon the different countries which it visited.—It is said that 50,000 families have suffered by the overflowing of the rivers in Germany. Through whole districts the waters swept off every description of property and all the little farming stock. The sufferers have appealed to the British nation for relief.

*Noah's Advocate.*

#### EDUCATION.

There seems to be an idea unhappily too prevalent, that religion is a matter so far above the comprehension of a child, as to make it a hopeless undertaking to convey religious impressions to the heart, till the faculties have acquired a considerable degree of maturity and strength. Religious instruction is therefore too often deferred, and the young mind allowed to grow up in habits of carelessness, till a settled repugnance is formed to a subject distasteful to the perverseness of human nature. The golden opportunity is then lost, when the mind is most susceptible, and when the seeds of folly, that exist in the heart from the commencement of life itself, have not yet begun to spring up. Religion, indeed, if presented in a technical form, and as a mere exercise of memory, must be above the comprehension of a very young child, and unsuitable to the weakness of the opening faculties. It can then be regarded only as a task, by which the tender mind must

be oppressed, and to which the infant pupil will almost unavoidably contract a dislike. But nothing can be conceived more engaging and attractive to a child than religion, when presented as an exercise of the heart and feelings—when the mind, just beginning to expand, and to look upon every surrounding object with curiosity and wonder, is led by an affectionate parent to some little knowledge of the Great Being by whom these objects were made, and brought to regard him as its Heavenly Father with sentiments of love and reverence—when it is made acquainted with the character of Jesus as the benevolent Saviour, who came to bestow the greatest blessing on mankind, and who displayed such condescension and kindness to little children—and when it is taught that there is another home in heaven for all good and obedient children, more beautiful and delightful than that enjoyed under the paternal roof.

“*And I am so old,*” exclaimed the present King of France while looking at the dead body of the late Monarch. A pathetic expression, and strikingly exemplifying the miseries of old age and royalty united. These eyes now dim are doomed for the remainder of my life to read complaints of wrong and injustice—these ears, now growing deaf, to be stunned with tales of foreign or of domestic commotions, wars and rumours of wars—and this white head, that aches for a pillow, is to be surmounted with a crown. Indeed when we come to view the miseries of public life in its best estate, who can express astonishment at the man, who when he walks around the boundaries of his native farm—contemplates his fireside, his barn and orchard—turns his back upon a public station with abhorrence.—*Balt. Am.*

#### AMHERST COLLEGE.

A long, tedious and acrimonious debate in the Legislature, on the ques-

tion of the acceptance of the report of the Committee giving the Trustees of Amherst Collegiate Institution leave to bring in a bill for a College Charter closed Friday evening, Jan. 28, when the question was taken and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 113—Nays 95.

#### STEAM NAVIGATION.

“The deep freighted bark, from Atlantean seas  
Shall float with thy current, and sail with the breeze,  
With the genius of Fulton and Perkins presides,  
O’er the steam driven packets that skim o’er thy tides.”

We understand that very advantageous offers have lately been made for a contract, to furnish a steam boat adapted to the navigation and business of the Merrimack.

Such an establishment would give the highest satisfaction to all who feel interested in the prosperity of this section of the country: and could not fail to be a great accommodation to all who have occasion to do business on the river.

Such is the facility with which steam is adapted to boats of every construction, and on almost any scale of expense that nothing can prevent its speedy adoption on this river, but the disposition so prevalent in the older parts of our country, to pursue the beaten track

When we commenced the Merrimack Magazine our expectation was that it would remain single, but it seems there is a prospect that Newburyport will furnish a female companion, the “Merrimack Magazine and Ladies Literary Cabinet.” If this is the personage that name that died there eighteen or twenty years ago, we can hardly complain of her assuming her former name at her renovation. But if this is the first blossom of existence, we must acknowledge that in our opinion it would have better become the coyness of a sex, and that our embraces would have been quite as cordial, had her first advances been under some other name.

The season continues remarkably mild. Merrimack River has not more than one third or one fourth of its usual depth of ice. Its present average thickness is about five or six inches, with many open places. As to sleighs they are almost useless in this vicinity, having been in use only one week about the first of January.

## POETRY.

### REFLECTIONS ON READING THE HISTORY OF HAVERHILL.

*For the Merrimack Magazine.*

Long long shall posterity value the sod,  
Where the toil wearied feet, of their fathers  
have trod.  
Long long may the sons of the pilgrims repair,  
Where their fathers devoutly, assembled for  
prayer.  
Here dwellings, and churches, and ware-  
houses stand,  
Where they folded their cattle, and furrowed  
the land,  
And a bridge in full beauty now arches the  
stream,  
When a castle in air, or a fantastic dream.  
Here wafted the willow that bent with the  
breeze,  
That field was a thicket, deep shaded with trees,  
Where stood the low cottage that sheltered our  
sires,  
And there the "Friend Indian" oft lighted his  
fires.  
'Twas the darkness of night, 'twas the hour  
of repose,  
When the merciless foe from his covert arose,  
In a moment resounded these streets, and the  
air,  
With the war whoop of death, and the shrieks  
of despair.  
To each house they divide, and in horrid  
array,  
Like panthers and tygers they pounc'd on  
their prey.  
The father to battle quick leapt from his rest,  
While the wife vainly clasped her pale babes  
to her breast.  
It was there that the grim visag'd murderer  
stood,  
Where he wielded his hatchet and revelled in  
blood.  
It was there that they shot down the victim  
that fled,  
And left him to bleed with the dying and dead.  
To defend his dear mansion, Rolfe bravely  
began,  
With the heart of a parent, the soul of a man;  
In vain! unsupported! he yielded his breath,  
Where his wife and his infant, lay gasping in  
death.

But the sun as he rose, with his pencils of light,  
Like an army, drove backwards, those wolves  
of the night.  
With their spoils and their captives, they fled  
from the place,  
Leaving forty enclosed in death's ghastly em-  
brace.

In the back ground the mansion of Dustin  
arose,\*  
Where his wife he reluctant resign'd to his foes;  
Near which he contended alone in the fight,  
By which his dear babes were secured in their  
flight.

First he thought to take one as he hurried  
away,  
And give up the rest as the savages prey,  
But unable to think, which to take as he fled,  
He resolved to stand by, whether living or  
dead.

Where yonder bleak mountains encircle our  
view,  
With their summits enshrouded in azure and  
blue,  
Where the copious sources of Merrimack's  
tides,  
Boil up from their fountains, and stream from  
their sides.

There halted the savage all reeking with  
gore,  
There he danced o'er the spoils, which from  
Haverhill he bore,  
Secure that no white man, such distance would  
come,  
Where he snored off the fumes, of his revel  
and rum.

But the arm of a female by Heaven inspir'd,  
While the blood of her infant just vengeance  
required,  
Sunk the hatchet of death in each murderers  
brain,  
And in triumph returned with the scalps of the  
slain.

But the savage no more shall embitter thy  
dreams,  
Or paddle those waters, or fish in thy streams,  
No cottage in flames o'er the river shall glare,  
Nor Bradford reecho the groans of despair.

Deep deep was the anguish and lasting the  
pain,  
When the cottagers mourn'd o'er the tombs of  
the slain,  
And as years roll'd along in yon grave yard  
they wept,  
Where the dust of their pastor, and relatives  
slept.

\* On the 15th of March, 1707, the town  
was attacked and 40 persons killed or taken  
among whom was Mrs. Dustin. On the 29th  
of August, 1708, at break of day the town was  
surprized, and Mr. Rolfe the minister and 40  
others slain, and many carried captive.

DR. SPOFFORD--If you think the following worth a place in your Magazine, it is at your service. S. S. S.

#### REFLECTION ON DEATH.

Another year is past, and still we go  
Quite unconcern'd, towards our last great change.

The nearer we approach our final state,  
The less we think of death—Oh! conduct strange.

Our habits grow more fix'd as we advance,  
And strengthen with our age—and if perchance

Sickness or death comes near us, we may feel  
Perhaps a sudden fear, or a faint dread,  
Or e'en a thought of death sometimes may steel

Upon us, as we look upon the dead.

But man goes heedless on, and though he sees

The friends and kindred falling fast around,  
As one in autumn looks upon the trees,  
Their leaves now dry and withering on the ground.

Still goes he heedless on, nor stops to think  
That he, poor wretch is standing on the brink,  
Of what! he knows not what! alas, nor can  
He tell, why he should fear the gulphs below.  
He knows too well that life is but a span,  
A little span, alas! as little time will show.

So passes on our lives, a few short days,  
Of mirth, of joy, and sunshine, and these gone,

And all our life is spent, 'tis but a blaze,  
A flash of light at most, that passes on,  
That suddenly will glare before our eyes,  
That strike the sight but once and then it dies.

And why should man then spend his life in toil,

His nights in sorrow, and his days in care;  
Since death at last all earthly work shall spoil,  
And lay his glory and his honors bare.

January 4th, 1824.

The youthful writer of the above will excuse some alterations and omissions. We anticipate much from his increasing years, and growing knowledge of good authors.

Our limits do not allow us to attempt a journal of the doings of Congress or the General Court. We shall endeavour to notice finished business with such remarks as may occur, and insert such acts as may be of general interest, and such speeches or extracts as may be most distinguished for their excellence.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

By a very considerable enlargement of our columns we are enabled to present our readers with matter bearing large proportion to the price of the work, and as we have no advertisements to encumber the file, or for profit to the proprietor, it is believed the terms will bear a comparison with any work now published, except perhaps some few connected with charitable societies, or of very extensive circulation.

Some further improvement is intended as to systematic arrangement and the proportion devoted to different subjects.

Our agricultural department will be enriched from various sources, with the opening spring.

It will be an object to improve the work by inserting historical sketches tending to preserve the memory of the fathers of New-England; and particularly of the towns in this vicinity—and any original communication on these subjects will be thankfully received.

Gentlemen who may receive this number gratuitously, are respectfully invited to become subscribers, and to introduce the work to the knowledge of those who may be without any periodical paper, or who can conveniently spare a single dollar, for their own amusement, or to encourage a work somewhat novel in its design, and now just struggling into existence.

Those who obtain new subscribers are entitled to every sixth copy gratis and all who contribute to promote the circulation or enrich the pages of the Magazine, shall receive every degree of liberality which its success may render reasonable.

HAVERHILL, MASS.

E. W. Reinhart—printer.

JEREMIAH SPOFFORD, *Bradford*,  
Editor and Proprietor,

To whom letters and papers relative to the publication may be directed.

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